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United Nations Fund for International Partnerships

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted in response to General Assembly decisions 52/466 of 31 March 1998 and 53/475 of 8 June 1999, wherein the Secretary-General was requested to continue to inform the Assembly on a regular basis on the activities of the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP). Data is provided regarding the outcome of the two funding cycles for the current year of operations, as well as information on progress in respect of the Programme Framework Groups on children's health, population and women and the environment, which commenced their work at the beginning of 1999. The present report supplements the information contained in the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/53/700 and A/53/700/Add.1).

Member States will note that a total of some $108 million has been programmed for the year. The majority of grants ($59 million) were awarded for projects concerning children's health; over $15 million was approved for projects related to population and women; $25 million for projects for the environment and $8 million for projects in the humanitarian and other areas. Taking into account the projects approved since the beginning of the partnership between UNFIP and the United Nations Foundation (UNF) in 1998, over $190 million have been programmed to date.

During the course of 1999, the UNFIP secretariat has continued to play a facilitating role within the United Nations system in relation to the United Nations Foundation. It has also persevered in its efforts aimed at supporting the Secretary-General's reform initiatives, especially in terms of development activities at the country level and has developed a solid collaboration with the Office of the United Nations Development Group as well as with resident coordinators and United Nations country teams. UNFIP will be playing a more active role in working with UNF, among others, in leveraging additional resources in support of United Nations causes.

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I. Introduction

1. The Secretary-General reported on the activities of the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships (UNFIP) for the first time last year, providing information on the operations of the Fund since its establishment on 1 March 1998 through early 1999 (see A/53/700 and A/53/700/Add.1). Member States may recall that, during the course of that first full year of operations, three funding cycles were completed and a new programming approach was launched, entailing the establishment of Programme Framework Groups (PFGs) to provide guidance for the preparation of projects. The General Assembly was also advised that the fundamental task of these Groups would be to identify programmatic opportunities within the given priority areas of interest to the United Nations Foundation (UNF) and, taking into account the Foundation's financial parameters, to propose the most effective use of its support. The programme areas that had been identified as particularly interesting to the Foundation were, and continue to be, the following: children's health, focusing in particular on decreasing childhood mortality, supporting polio eradication efforts and promoting tobacco-free children and youth; population and women, focusing in particular on adolescent girls and the quality of sexual and reproductive health services; and the environment, focusing in particular on energy and climate change and on biodiversity.

2. Since then, considerable progress has been made concerning the processes of the Framework Groups and two additional funding cycles have been completed to date. The Programme Framework Group on children's health developed a programme framework which was endorsed by both the UNFIP Advisory Board[1] and the Board of Directors of the Foundation in the spring of 1999. The PFG on population and women has also produced a programme framework that was distributed to the United Nations system at the beginning of December. On the environmental front, two PFGs were established, focusing, respectively, on biodiversity and on sustainable energy and climate change. The framework for biodiversity is expected to be issued by the end of the year or at the beginning of 2000, and the framework on sustainable energy and climate change is presently scheduled for completion in the early part of next year. Details on the individual programme framework group efforts as well as the funding rounds are provided in sections II and III below.

II. The Programme Framework Groups

A. Children's health

3. The children's health sector is the programmatic area in which the most progress has been made thus far, in that a programme framework has been developed and presented to the United Nations system. It is thus the only area for which project proposals have been submitted stemming from the guidance reflected in a substantive framework, thus providing an initial indication of the value added of this more focused and strategic programming approach, involving PFGs and resultant programme frameworks.

4. The following United Nations entities participate in the Framework Group on Children's Health at the senior policy level: the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Joint and Co-sponsored United Nations Programme on Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (UNAIDS). The World Bank is also

represented, along with two external experts, one from Emory University and the other from Johns Hopkins University. UNF and UNFIP participate in the Group as ex officio members.

5. The PFG on children's health concentrates on taking a preventive approach to children's health and stresses the need to ensure that interventions by the Foundation contribute to strengthening the public health infrastructure and capacity in programme countries. The product of the PFG's efforts is encapsulated in the document entitled "Programme framework for children's health: enhancing the global public health system via selected preventive health strategies", to be issued as an addendum to the present report. The framework was finalized in mid-July and consists of three major priority areas. The first two, polio eradication and preventing tobacco use, are two major themes for which the Foundation's support will dovetail with the existing efforts of the United Nations system, spearheaded by WHO. The third priority area, decreasing child mortality, is designed to target preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS among youth, enhancing micronutrient delivery and supporting sustainable vaccine delivery. This third sub-component of the programme framework includes work to strengthen community knowledge about the needs of sick children by building on the joint WHO/UNICEF programme for the integrated management of childhood illnesses.

6. The Foundation expects to provide approximately $20 million per year in support for United Nations efforts, consistent with the priority UNF places on children's health. It is recognized that the funding is highly limited in relation to the total number of United Nations programmes pertaining to children's health issues and to the even larger challenges and resource needs identified in the World Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at the World Summit for Children. Accordingly, funding will need to be focused sharply and strategically on a narrow set of objectives and programmes.

7. The programme framework on children's health was circulated to 22 United Nations entities that have a mandate to work in the priority areas of child health noted above and who were invited to submit project proposals for consideration during the October/November 1999 round of funding. In terms of the third component of the framework, decreasing child mortality, it was also considered advisable to target specific countries. Based on key criteria such as the infant mortality rate, the vaccine coverage rates for combined diphtheria/pertussis/tetanus (DPT/3) and measles and the life expectancy rates, eight African countries were identified as focus countries, namely, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The selection of the countries was the product of a collaborative effort between the United Nations Development Group Office, UNFIP and UNF. The resident coordinators in the above countries were invited to submit proposals representative of a joint United Nations country team response to the specific areas of the programme framework.

8. The children's health portfolio that was endorsed by the UNFIP Advisory Board in October 1999 and approved for funding in November by the Board of Directors of UNF totals $26.2 million. Comprehensive information on the results of this particular funding round, the fifth since the inception of the UNFIP/UNF effort, as well as information on the fourth round, is provided in section III and in the annex to the present report.

9. The portfolio has a diverse character and contains proposals that range from addressing research issues to mobilizing community water managers. The overall quality of the proposals, as compared to proposals analysed in previous funding cycles by UNFIP and the Foundation, proved to be markedly superior, reflecting a solid understanding of the framework and a genuine willingness on the part of the United Nations system to work in a joint and cohesive manner. The involvement of the United Nations country teams also helped to diversify the source of proposals and buttress the efforts at joint programming

being initiated at the country level. The next challenge for those involved is to decide on the most effective instruments to help monitor and evaluate the progress of this portfolio of projects.

B. Population and women

10. The Programme Framework Group on population and women is comprised of the following United Nations entities: the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and WHO. The World Bank is also represented, as are two external members: the International Centre for Research on Women and the Population Council. The Foundation and UNFIP participate in an ex officio capacity. The programme framework on population and women has been finalized and was circulated at the beginning of December 1999. It will be made available as an addendum to the present report. As in the case of the PFG on children's health, the PFG on population and women developed a framework intended to identify potential gaps and opportunities for the Foundation's investment in this important sector of the work of the United Nations.

11. The framework is based on the United Nations commitment to support the efforts of Member States in meeting the needs and fulfilling the internationally recognized human rights of women and girls, as reflected, *inter alia*, in the declarations and programmes of action adopted at key global events such as the International Conference on Population and Development and the Fourth World Conference on Women. The programme framework also recognizes that, in view of the limited funding that can be made available by the Foundation, there needs to be a sharply focused set of objectives to guide the use of its contribution.

12. The United Nations Foundation expects to make grants to the United Nations of approximately $30 million per year in support of projects relating to population and women, specifically to improve the lives of adolescent girls and the quality of sexual and reproductive health care. It is recognized that this figure is limited in relation to total United Nations resources devoted to this important issue and to the even larger challenges and resource needs.

13. Approximately 60 to 70 per cent of funding made available to pursue the framework goals is to be allocated to proposals relating to improving the lives of adolescent girls. This would translate into approximately $20 million annually, for a three-to-five year period, to be sub-divided as follows: about 70 per cent ($14 million) for cross-sectoral proposals for countries in greatest need[2] and about 30 per cent ($6 million) for proposals aimed at building on existing innovative and/or promising initiatives which reflect the greatest potential for progress. This latter set of proposals could be country-based, regional or global in nature. Concerning proposals that would relate to the quality of sexual and reproductive health care, it is anticipated that this sub-component of the framework would receive 30 to 40 per cent of UNF funding (approximately $10 million annually for a three-to-five year period). Of this amount, about 65 per cent ($6.5 million) would be earmarked for proposals from countries in greatest need.[3] About 30 per cent ($3.5 million) would be earmarked for proposals aimed at building on existing innovative and/or promising initiatives which reflect the greatest potential for progress. Such proposals can be country-based, regional or global in nature.

14. In terms of next steps, the United Nations system will be receiving the programme framework on population and women in early December and proposals will be invited based on that text. It is, therefore, anticipated that project proposals tailored in accordance with

the framework will be submitted to UNFIP for consideration, in part, during the February/March 2000 funding round and primarily during the June/July funding round.

C. Environment

15. In the light of the specific interest of the United Nations Foundation in the areas of biodiversity and sustainable energy and climate change, the determination was made early on in 1999 that, rather than having a single programme framework group on environment, it would be preferable to establish two separate PFGs in these programmatic areas. Accordingly, a PFG on biodiversity and a PFG on sustainable energy and climate change were convened, bringing together senior policy representatives of United Nations organizations whose mandates most closely relate to these specific thematic areas.

16. Regarding funding opportunities, the Foundation anticipates investing approximately $20 to $25 million in the environmental sector on an annual basis over the course of a three-to-five year period. This amount is to be divided more or less equally between biodiversity and sustainable energy/climate change activities ($10 to $12 million each).

1. Biodiversity

17. The Programme Framework Group on biodiversity is comprised of the following United Nations entities: the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The World Bank is also represented, as well as two external members, Conservation International and the World Conservation Union. The Foundation and UNFIP participate as ex officio members.

18. The proposed biodiversity strategy is intended to achieve, in particular, two main objectives. The first is to promote effective action for biodiversity by using protected areas designated as World Heritage Sites to implement key objectives of the Convention on Biological Diversity and other relevant international environmental conventions and agreements. The second objective aims to help reverse the degradation of coral reefs around the world by promoting the strategic implementation of the Framework of Action of the International Coral Reef Initiative which was adopted by 80 nations in 1995. The World Heritage component of the programme framework on biodiversity will comprise 80 per cent of the framework proper, with the remaining 20 per cent devoted to the coral reef component. In terms of the status of this programme framework, the UNFIP Advisory Board and the Board of Directors of the Foundation have approved the approach outlined by the PFG on biodiversity. UNFIP plans to distribute the framework at the beginning of 2000. That text will also be issued as an addendum to the present report.

2. Sustainable energy and climate change

19. The Programme Framework Group on sustainable energy and climate change is comprised of the following United Nations entities: the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, GEF, the secretariat of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The World Bank is also represented together with the Pew Centre on Global Climate Change and ENDA Energy, a non-governmental energy

policy institute based in West Africa. The Foundation and UNFIP participate as ex officio members.

20. The primary components of the draft sustainable energy and climate change strategy include: promoting strategic innovations in the delivery of sustainable energy services in rural areas of developing countries; increasing the use of market-based policies to achieve climate change objectives; and encouraging the participation of developing countries in climate change negotiations by promoting their capacity to identify, negotiate and implement key issues. This particular programme framework remains under development and, subject to the review and approval of the UNFIP Advisory Board and the Board of Directors of the Foundation, is tentatively scheduled for release during the first quarter of 2000.

III. Funding rounds

21. In the report of the Secretary-General to the fifty-third session of the General Assembly (A/53/700 and Add.1), it was acknowledged that improvements in the methods of work as they affect, *inter alia*, the process of solicitation, review and selection of project proposals, were warranted based on the experience of the first year of operations. Accordingly, a revised programming approach was launched to include the establishment of the Programme Framework Groups mentioned above and the development of programme frameworks.

Fourth funding round

22. During the fourth funding round, a total of 10 project proposals were processed by the UNFIP secretariat and forwarded to the UNFIP Advisory Board for its review at its meeting on 16 April 1999, all of which were endorsed by the Board for consideration by the United Nations Foundation. On 19 May, the United Nations Foundation announced the approval of its fourth round of grants, totalling some $21 million for projects involving 10 United Nations organizations. The distribution of these grants by agency is reflected in table 1 below. The list of projects approved by the Foundation showing the breakdown by theme, country and agency is contained in the annex to the present report.

Fifth funding round

23. During the fifth funding round, the UNEP secretariat received 66 project proposals, 43 of which related to children's health and were developed by United Nations organizations on the basis of the programme framework on children's health. A total of 43 proposals, including proposals on environment and population and women, were transmitted to the Advisory Board for review at its 14 October meeting, and all but two were recommended to the Foundation for consideration. At its meeting in November 1999, the Board of Directors of the Foundation approved 35 of those proposals, totalling some $55 million, and involving 12 United Nations entities and two United Nations country teams. The distribution of funds by agency is provided in table 2 below. The list of projects approved by UNF is contained in the annex to the present report.

24. During the course of 1999, the United Nations Foundation has also provided assistance to a number of emergency and urgent humanitarian assistance projects as well as continued assistance, as called for, in support of the Secretary-General's reform initiatives. Such projects have included funding for the crisis in Kosovo; for polio immunization efforts in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nigeria; for children in Serbia; for enhancing the nutritional status of refugee women, children and adolescents in Africa; and for the transition team set up in July by the new Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme.

Table 1

United Nations Fund for International Partnerships

Fourth funding round

(In millions of United States dollars)

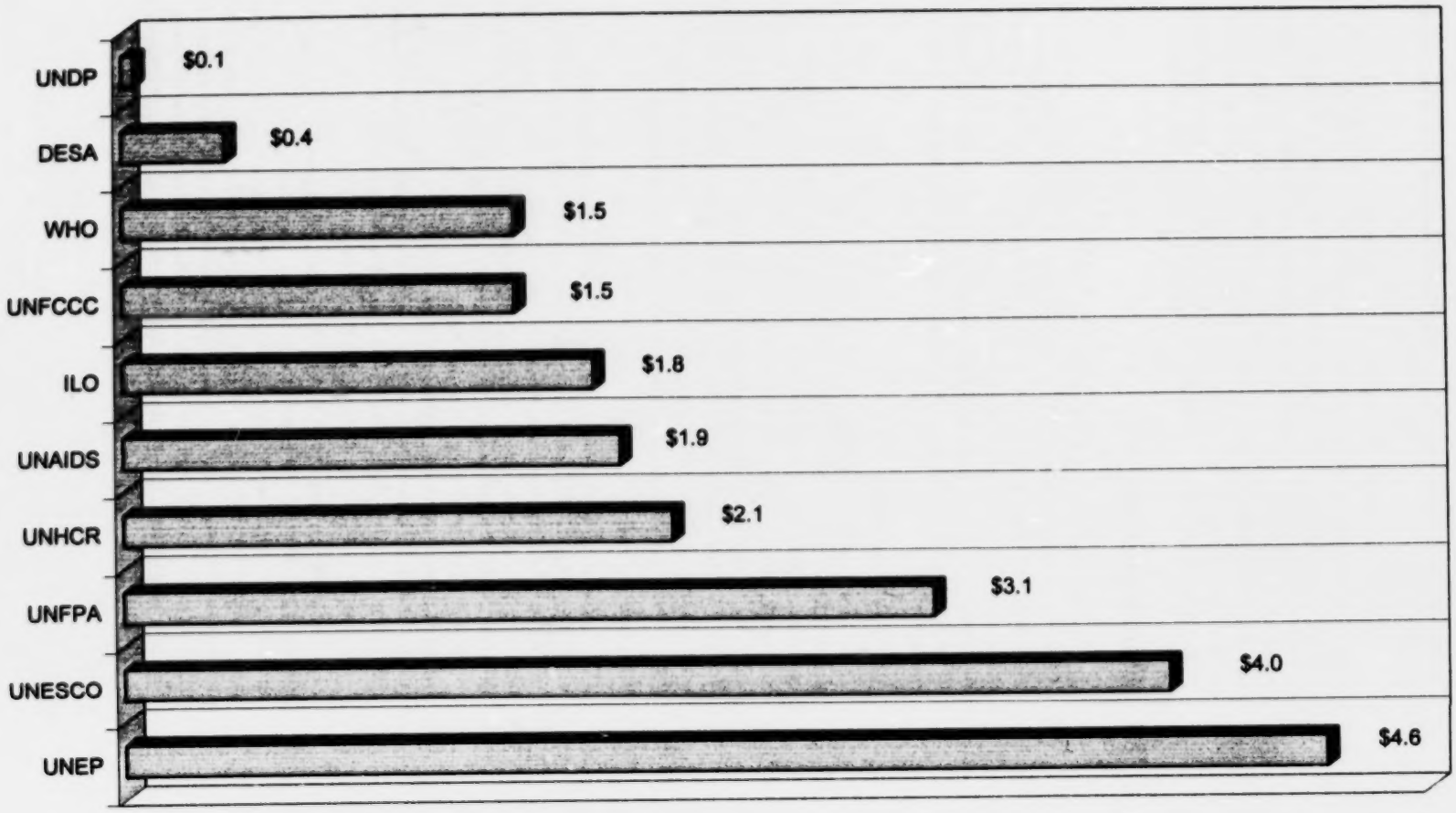
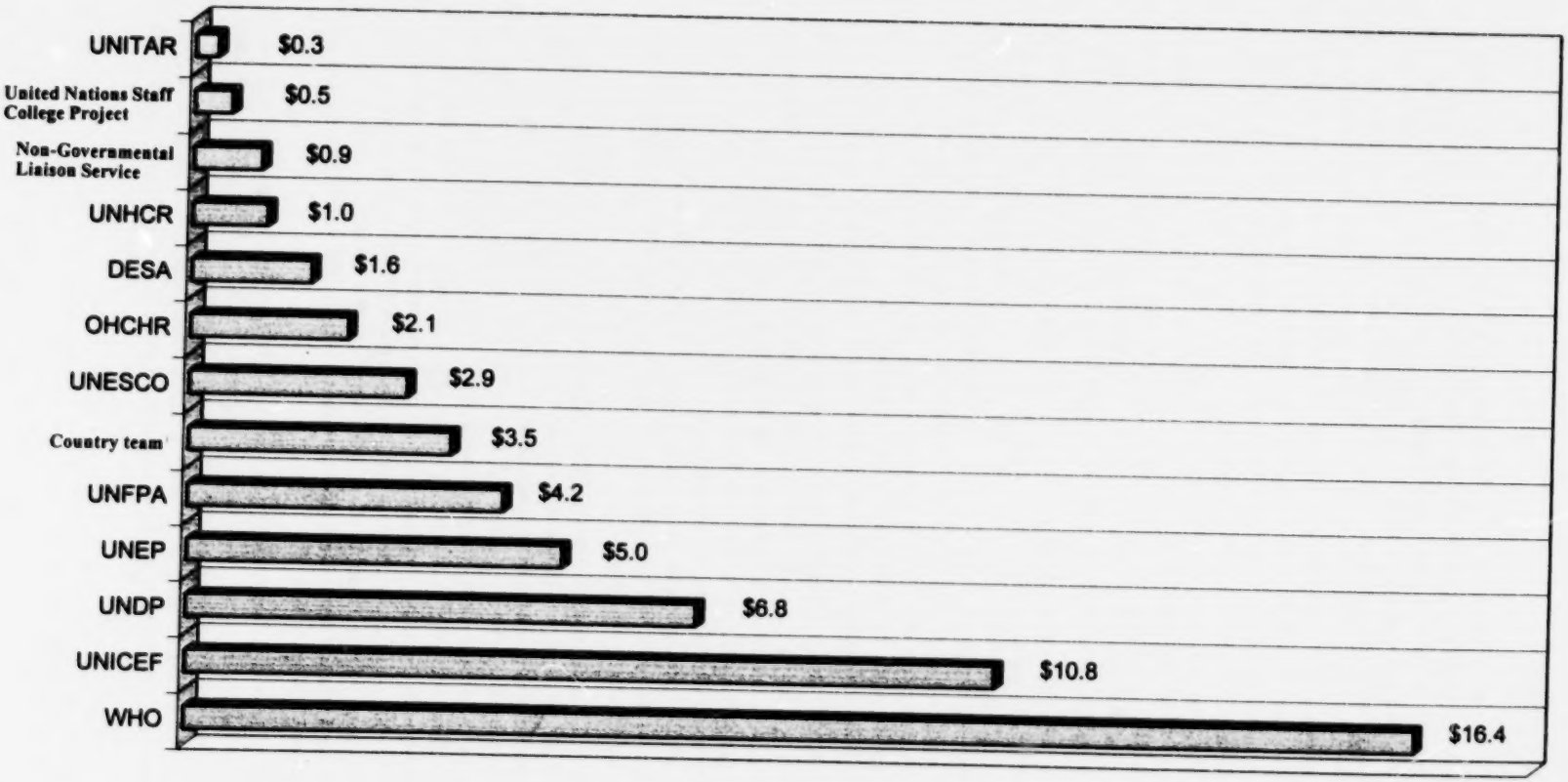


Table 2

United Nations Fund for International Partnerships

Fifth funding round

(In millions of United States dollars)



IV. Conclusion

25. As reflected in the above sections, the UNFIP/UNF effort has evolved considerably over the course of its second year of operations. Methods of work have been modified based on lessons learned in 1998, and funding cycles have begun to reap the benefits of the programming approach established at the beginning of 1999. In particular, the initial proposals submitted in response to the programme framework on children's health indicate a marked improvement in both the quality of the projects received as well as in the level of cooperation demonstrated by entities of the United Nations system in designing joint submissions. This bodes well for the programme framework exercise as a whole as well as for the forthcoming programme frameworks on population and women, biodiversity and sustainable energy and climate change. While this year can be looked at as a planning year for the purposes of the frameworks, during which time critical building blocks have been put in place, significant funding has continued to be provided by the United Nations Foundation. As indicated in the annex, a total of $108.9 million has been programmed for 53 projects involving 17 United Nations system entities. This brings the total funding awarded since the establishment of UNF and UNFIP to more than $190 million.

26. The challenge for UNFIP and UNF is to make sure that the resources available from the Foundation are channelled in a manner that ensures that maximum impact is achieved during a well-defined time period. The aim is to encourage projects that focus on the prevention of problems rather than on their remediation, and which foster innovation, best practices and lessons learned, with potential for replicability. Furthermore, UNFIP and the Foundation seek projects that are both feasible and sustainable and can have the catalytic effect of mobilizing new resources. Importance is also placed on ensuring that all projects and programmes have sound, adequately funded monitoring and evaluation components.

27. The UNFIP secretariat has continued to play the role of facilitator within the United Nations system vis-à-vis the United Nations Foundation and, as such, has sought to enlarge the dialogue between the Foundation and the system and to promote this type of interaction where it has not yet occurred. In line with its mandate, UNFIP encourages and, indeed, emphasizes collaboration between United Nations entities as well as with civil society in project and programme development, and will strive to build yet more bridges with United Nations partners and between them, with non-governmental organizations and with the private sector.

28. It may be recalled that UNFIP also seeks to ensure that activities to be funded by UNF are in conformity with the orientation of the Secretary-General's reform programme, especially as it relates to operational activities for development. As stated in the current report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization,[4] the United Nations and its partners have extraordinary capacities in the development field and the challenge is to use them more effectively and synergistically. Consequently, UNFIP will be paying close attention to the status and evolution of common country assessments and United Nations development assistance frameworks — fundamental tools of development cooperation at the country level. In doing so, it will strengthen its working relationship with the Office of the United Nations Development Group, with resident coordinators and with United Nations country teams.

29. Regarding fund-raising efforts, as Member States may know, the Foundation considers grant-making and raising new funds in support of United Nations programmes and purposes among its primary activities. UNFIP will be playing a more active role in working with UNF, as well as with others, in leveraging additional resources in support of United Nations causes. To this end, UNF welcomes opportunities to enhance development of the United

Nations capacity for resource mobilization with a view to increased partnerships with the private sector. In its outreach efforts, UNFIP will attempt to forge new linkages with the philanthropic community worldwide and with the private sector so as to further advance the Secretary-General's reform goal of public/private partnerships to benefit the Organization. In this connection, the UNFIP model should be viewed as a vehicle to help identify and access additional resources for the United Nations system.

Notes

[1] The Advisory Board of the United Nations Fund for International Partnerships is chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General and is composed of 10 other members who serve in their personal capacity. As of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly, the membership is as follows: Lincoln Chen, Vice-President, the Rockefeller Foundation; Joseph E. Connor, Under-Secretary-General for Management, United Nations; Nitin Desai, Under-Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs, United Nations; Francesco Paolo Fulci, President of the Economic and Social Council; Richard Jolly, Special Adviser to the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme; Mary Oakes Smith, Manager, Africa Region, the World Bank; Roble Olhaye, Chairman of the Second Committee of the General Assembly; Franklin A. Thomas, Head of the Ford Foundation Study Group; Sergio Vieira de Mello, Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator, United Nations; and Amir A. Dossal (ex officio), Executive Director of UNFIP.

[2] The criteria that are to be utilized in identifying cross-sectoral proposals from countries in greatest need include: low net enrolment of girls in school, low age of first marriage, high fertility rates among 15 to 19 year olds, and high transmission of human immunodeficiency virus to adolescent girls.

[3] The criteria that are to be utilized in identifying proposals from countries in greatest need include: low proportion of births attended by skilled personnel, high transmission of human immunodeficiency virus to adolescent girls, high gap between contraceptives use and the proportion of individuals expressing a desire to space or limit their families; and countries where there has been a recent situation analysis or other assessment on the quality of care clients receive.

[4] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/54/1), para. 127.

Annex

Projects approved for funding by the United Nations Foundation

Project symbol	*Title*	*Agency*	*Amount (In United States dollars)*	*Country*
	Children's health			
AID-RAF-99-068	Improved Reproductive Health among Young People in Urban Areas of Southern Africa	UNAIDS	1 865 650	Botswana, Zimbabwe
WHO-GLO-99-075	A Tobacco Free World Media Initiative	WHO	1 500 000	Global
CEF-RAF-99-087	Towards the Eradication of Guinea Worm Disease in Africa	UNICEF	1 500 000	Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Niger, Togo, Uganda, Sudan
WHO-GLO-99-076	Polio Eradication Initiative – Global Reservoir	WHO	5 000 000	Global
WHO-GLO-99-080A	Polio Eradication Project – Phase 1 – WHO	WHO	17 735 000	Global
WHO-GLO-99-080B	Polio Eradication Project – Phase 1 – UNICEF	WHO	7 265 000	Global
	– Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses[a]			
CEF-RAF-99-086	Community Initiative to Save Children's Lives	UNICEF	1 700 000	United Republic of Tanzania
COT-MWI-99-093	Decreasing Childhood Mortality in Malawi	Country Team[a]	3 421 950	Malawi
WHO-RAF-99-111	Educating Communities to Save Children's Lives	WHO	1 500 000	Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, United Republic of Tanzania
CEF-ZIM-99-091	Empowering Caretakers in Zimbabwe	UNICEF	1 240 000	Zimbabwe
CEF-MDG-99-084	Community Approach to Decrease Childhood Mortality in Madagascar	UNICEF	330 000	Madagascar
	– Vaccines[a]			
COT-NIR-99-094	Child Mortality Reduction in Nigeria	Country Team[b]	50 000	Nigeria
WHO-RAF-99-112	Improving Immunization Services in eight African Countries	WHO	2 420 250	Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
CEF-MDG-99-085	Support to Sustainable Vaccination Activities in Madagascar	UNICEF	630 000	Madagascar
WHO-RAF-99-113	Strengthening Surveillance and Control of Vaccine-preventable Diseases	WHO	5 000 000	Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali

Project symbol	*Title*	*Agency*	*Amount (In United States dollars)*	*Country*
	– Micro-nutrients*			
CEF-URT-99-089	Fortification of Staple Foods with Vitamin A and Iron in the United Republic of Tanzania	UNICEF	434 658	United Republic of Tanzania
WHO-INT-99-110	Determining whether Zinc Supplementation decreases Child Mortality and Morbidity in the United Republic of Tanzania and India	WHO	3 500 000	India, United Republic of Tanzania
WHO-RAF-99-114	Use of Vitamin A as a Supplement for Infant Health	WHO	500 000	Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe
	– HIV/AIDS*			
CEF-URT-99-090	Youth to Youth communication against HIV/AIDS in the United Republic of Tanzania	UNICEF	540 750	United Republic of Tanzania
WHO-RAF-99-115	Innovative HIV prevention strategies in four African countries	WHO	750 000	Mali, Senegal, Nigeria, Zambia
	– Tobacco*			
WHO-GLO-99-108	Protecting Youth from Tobacco	WHO	1 700 000	Global
WHO-GLO-99-109	11th World Conference on Tobacco or Health	WHO	1 012 725	Global
	Environment			
CCC-GLO-99-073	Capacity-building for Mechanisms under the Kyoto Protocol	UNFCCC	1 500 000	Global
UDP-GLO-99-069	GEF Small Grants Programme Livelihood Fund Component	UNDP	50 000	Global
UNE-GLO-99-071	World Commission on Dams and the United Nations Environment Programme	UNEP	2 600 000	Global
UNE-GLO-99-070	New UNEP Global Participative Observing and Assessment Strategy	UNEP	2 000 000	Global
SCO-LAC-99-072	Invasive Species: Galapagos World Heritage Site	UNESCO	3 999 850	Ecuador
ESA-GLO-99-095	Energy Efficiency Standards and Labels	DESA	1 610 000	Global
UNE-GLO-99-105	Fossil Fuel Subsidies Project	UNEP	50 000	Global
UNE-GLO-99-106	Global Reporting Initiative	UNEP	3 000 000	Global
UNE-RAF-99-107	African Rural Energy Enterprise Development Initiative	UNEP	2 000 000	Ghana, Gambia, Senegal, Côte d'Ivoire, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Botswana
UDP-SUR-99-104	Conservation of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve	UNDP	1 775 000	Suriname

Project symbol	*Title*	*Agency*	*Amount (In United States dollars)*	*Country*
SCO-DRC-99-099	Biodiversity Conservation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo		2 895 912	Democratic Republic of the Congo
SCP-GLO-99-102	SGP Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation Project	UNDP	3 000 000	Global
TAR-GLO-99-101	G77/China Strategy Workshops on Building Negotiating Capacity	UNITAR	263 655	Global
ESA-IND-99-077	Electricity from Biomass for Rural India	DESA	370 660	India
	Population and women			
FPA-GLO-99-074	Strengthening Reproductive Health Services in Communities in Crisis	UNFPA	5 206 000	Global
ILO-RAF-99-067	Enhancing Women's Role in Improving access and quality of Reproductive Health Services	ILO	1 773 835	Benin, Burkina Faso, Guinea, Senegal
CEF-RUS-99-088	Adolescent Health and Development in the Russian Federation	UNICEF	1 410 000	Russian Federation
FPA-RUS-99-098	Reproductive Health and Rights of Young People in the Russian Federation	UNFPA	707 726	Russian Federation
CEF-JOR-99-083	Promoting Opportunities for Adolescents in Jordan	UNICEF	2 000 000	Jordan
FPA-JOR-99-096	Promoting the Health and Well-Being of Jordanian Adolescent Girls	UNFPA	1 128 750	Jordan
FPA-RAS-99-097	Improving Adolescent Reproductive Health in the Pacific Region	UNFPA	2 339 741	Micronesia (Federated States of), Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Fiji
FPA-KOS-99-079	Kosovo Reproductive Health Care	UNFPA	700 000	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
	Humanitarian and other areas			
CEF-SBA-99-081	Humanitarian Assistance for Serbia	UNICEF	1 000 000	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
HCR-RAF-99-082	Humanitarian Assistance for Africa	UNHCR	1 000 000	Ethiopia, Kenya, United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda
CHR-GLO-99-092	Regional strategies for Human Rights	OHCHR	2 100 000	Global
SCP-GLO-99-100	Training United Nations Leaders to Build Public-Private Partnerships for Development	UNSCP	500 000	Global
UDP-GLO-99-103	Strengthening communication capacity of UNDP	UNDP	2 000 000	Global

Project symbol	*Title*	*Agency*	*Amount (In United States dollars)*	*Country*
CHR-GLO-99-065	Human Rights Special Procedures	OHCHR	108 917	Global
HCR-UFE-99-066	Emergency Response to Kosovo Crisis	UNHCR	1 000 000	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
UDP-GLO-99-078	Constitution of the Administrator's Transition Team	UNDP	365 000	Global
TAD-GLO-99-049	Participating of NGOs in Follow-up to United Nations Global Conferences	NGLS	917 600	Global
	Totals			
	Children's health		**59 595 983**	
	Environment		**25 115 077**	
	Population and women		**15 266 052**	
	Humanitarian and other areas		**8 991 517**	
	Grand total		**108 968 629**	

[*] Refers to a sub-component of the programme framework on children's health.

[a] UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, WFP, FAO and UNAIDS.

[b] UNICEF, WHO, UNDP and UNFPA.